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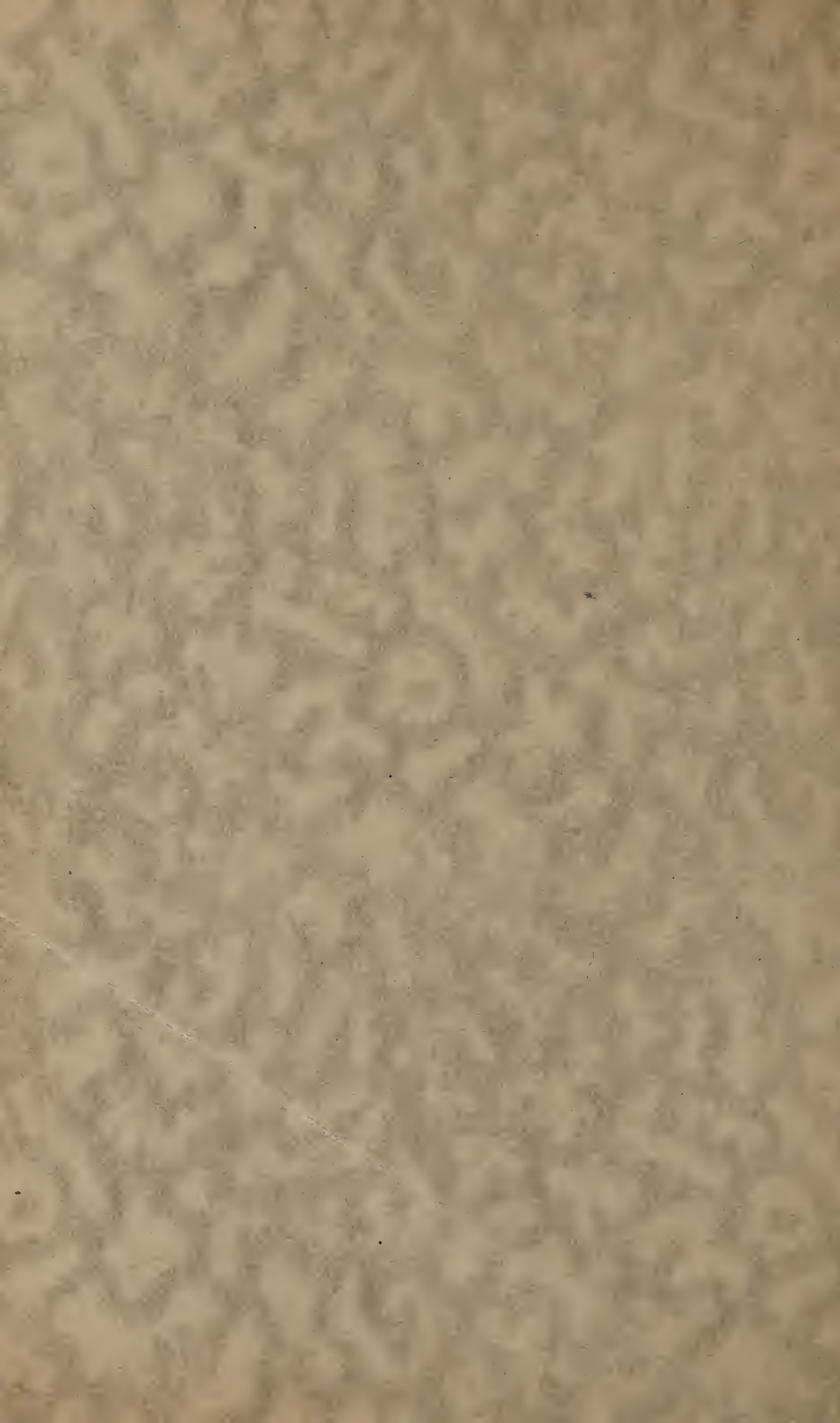
BOROUGH OF



STALYBRIDGE.

ANNUAL
REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF SANITARY
INSPECTOR

1951



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BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(December, 1951).

Chairman	-	-	-	Alderman A. Allen.
Deputy Chairman	-	-	-	Councillor Mrs. M. Storrs.
The Mayor	-	-	-	Councillor Mrs. E. Grundy.
Alderman Harris				Councillor Harrison
„ Porter				„ Patten
„ Slack				„ Redford
Councillor Buckley				„ Ridgway
„ Clegg				„ Stanley
„ Gillott				„ Whelan
				Councillor Wynroe.

STAFF.

THOMAS HOLME, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. - Medical Officer of Health,
Divisional Medical Officer,
Divisional School Medical
Officer Stalybridge and
Dukinfield Health
Division.

J. NORRIS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. - Chief Sanitary Inspector &
Cleansing Superintendent,
Inspector under Contagious
Diseases of Animals Act.

C. F. SPENCER, M.R. San.I., M.S.I.A. - Additional Sanitary
Inspector.

A. CLOUGH, - - - - - Chief Clerk.

Miss J. NORTON

Miss D. OLLERENSHAW

Miss M. THORPE

Miss K. WALTON

J. T. PETRIE (H.M. Forces 22.6.50)



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I wish to present my third Annual Report for your consideration. It is based on the work of the Public Health Department during 1951 and includes extracts from my annual report on those services in the area which are administered by Cheshire County Council under Part III of the National Health Services Act, 1946.

The birth rate which has been falling gradually each year since the war showed a welcome increase during 1951 and slight though this was it may be that the downward trend has now halted. The corrected death rate on the other hand was 15.20 which is appreciably higher than last year's figure of 13.07 and is much above the national figure of 12.5 per thousand population. An infant mortality rate of 28.41 is a credit to the medical and social workers in the town—indeed the last three years have been the healthiest for children under one that the Borough has ever known and this year's figure is the lowest recorded.

There was a marked increase in infectious disease notifications in the year and this was mainly due to the large number of measles cases in the Borough. Two outbreaks, one as a result of Sonne Dysentery and the other as a result of food poisoning are reported, both of them arising in schools.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their invaluable help and co-operation, and the members of the staff for their loyal support throughout the year.

Yours obediently,

T. HOLME,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1952.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	3,190
Population Census, 1951	22,544
Population mid-year 1951 (estimated) ...	22,550
Estimated value of a Penny Rate	£410
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1951	£106,596
No. of houses in Borough (approx.)	7,101
No. of business premises	1,268

LIVE BIRTHS.	Male	Female	Total	Total
Legitimate	164	170	334	} 352
Illegitimate	8	10	18	
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population — crude			15.61	
			— corrected 15.61	

STILL BIRTHS.	Male	Female	Total	Total
Legitimate	10	3	13	} 13
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and still Births —			35.63	

DEATHS.	Male	Female	Total
All causes	176	181	357
Death rate per 1,000 population — crude			15.83
			— corrected 15.20

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Death rate of infants per 1,000 livebirths —	28.41
Neo-natal Death Rate —	19.88

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.	— 2.84
(per 1,000 live births)	

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough of Stalybridge is roughly triangular in shape, bordered on the south by the Municipal Borough of Dukinfield, on the north west by the Municipal Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne and on the north and east by Mossley and Mottram respectively.

The River Tame, which at this point is the boundary of Lancashire and Cheshire, divides the town ; the northern half lies in Lancashire, whilst the southern half lies in Cheshire. For administrative purposes the Borough is considered to be in Cheshire.

The Borough, surrounded by hills on all sides except the West, is situated on the westerly slopes of the Pennine Chain, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Manchester and, although the main portion of the town is built round the River Tame at approximately 400 feet above sea level, the ground on the eastern boundary rises to a height of 1,000 feet.

The inhabitants of the Borough are, in the main, employed in industry. These industries comprise cotton spinning and manufacturing, light engineering works, calico printing and bleach works, woollen mills, rubber processing and other minor industries.

Since the end of World War II. there has been little unemployment in the town and figures supplied by the local office of the Ministry of Labour show that at the present time there are 25 persons on the unemployment register. Although accurate figures are not available, there is a large number of married women employed in industry in the town, in addition to a certain amount of foreign labour.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year 352 births were recorded in the Borough of which 172 were males and 180 females giving a crude livebirth rate of 15.61 per thousand estimated population. This shows an increase of 0.22 over the figure for 1950. Table I. shows the comparative figures for the remainder of the country and Table IV. gives the birth rates since the beginning of the century. Reference to this latter Table will show that the birth rate appears to be stabilising itself after a gradual fall since 1947 and would seem to be following the same pattern as that after the 1914/18 War. An interesting feature of this year's rate is that more females were born than males the figures usually showing the reverse state of affairs.

DEATH RATE.

During the year there were 357 deaths in the Borough of which 176 were males and 181 females, giving a crude death rate of 15.83 per thousand estimated population.

The standardised death rate for Stalybridge, that is the death rate adjusted for the particular variations in age and sex distribution of Stalybridge compared with the country as a whole, is 15.20. The commonest cause of death was heart disease which was responsible for 109 cases, the next in order of frequency being vascular lesions of the nervous system, cancer and chest conditions. An investigation of the total deaths shows that the increase in death rate is to be found in deaths from cancer, deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system and deaths from bronchitis. 56.8% of the deaths occurred in people over 65 years of age, and 4.5% were in children below the age of 15. There were two fatal motor accidents during the year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The infantile mortality rate for the year was 28.41 per thousand livebirths as against 28.73 in 1950 and 28.79 in 1949. This represents the lowest figure ever to be recorded in Stalybridge and is made up of 4 male and 6 female deaths.

NEO-NATAL DEATH RATE.

The neo-natal death rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age, per thousand livebirths is 19.88 as compared with 25.86 in 1950.

TABLE I.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1951 (Provisional figures).

	Rate per 1000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1000 Population.								Rate per 1000 Related Births.					
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All causes.	Enteric Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Influenza.	Small-pox.	Acute Poliomyelitis & polioencephalitis	Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	All Causes under one year of age.			
England and Wales.....	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.4	29.6			
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.01	0.65	1.6	33.9			
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Resident Populations, 25,000—50,000)	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.63	1.0	27.6			
London	17.8	0.37	13.1	—	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.23	—	0.00	0.61	0.7	26.4			
Stalybridge	15.61	0.57	15.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.62	—	0.00	0.26	—	28.41			
Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1000 Total Births													Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.	
" " Stalybridge													..	0.10	0.69	0.79
" " " "													..	—	2.84	2.84

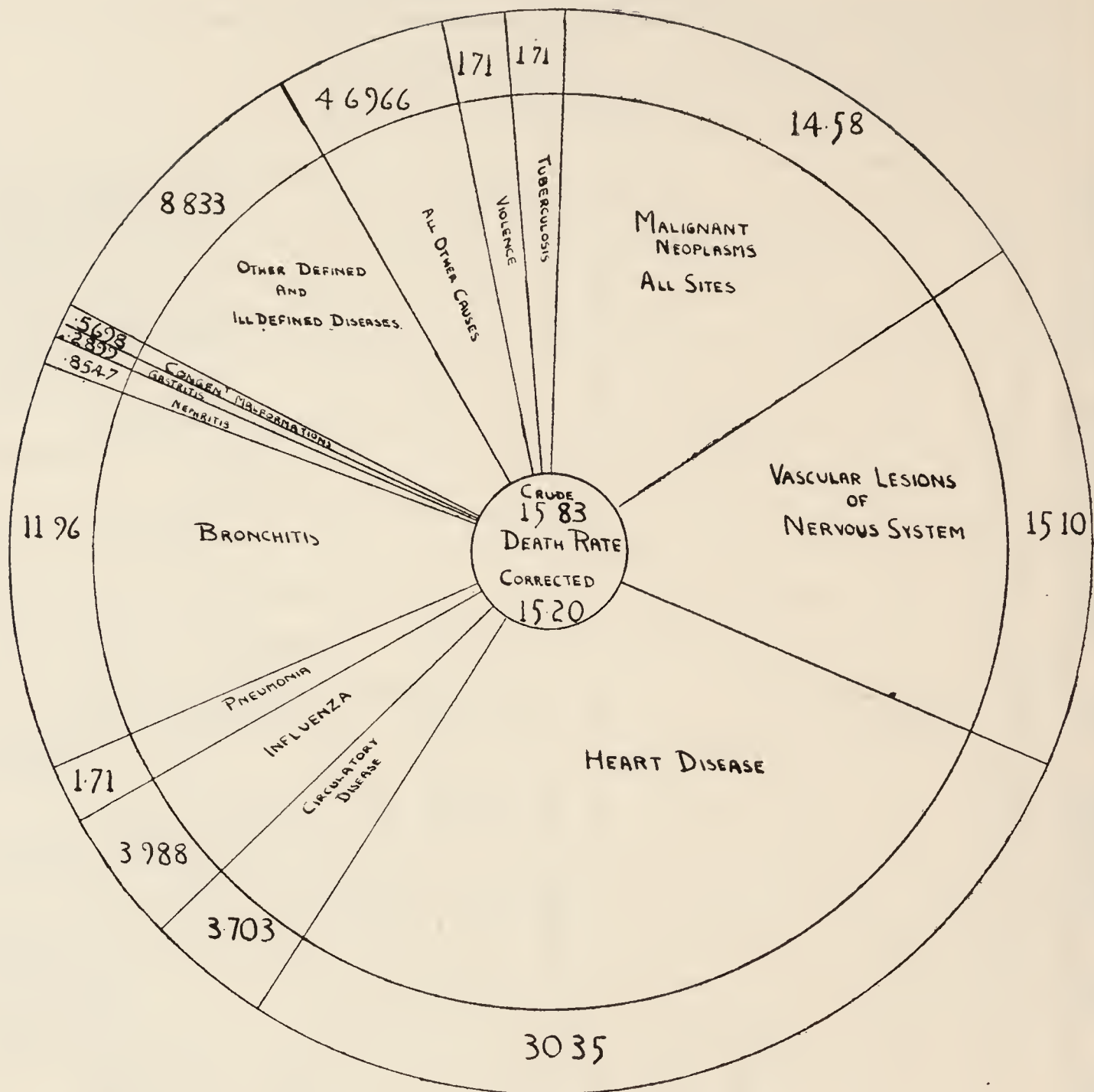
TABLE II.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN, 1951.
CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Male	Female	Total all ages	AGES AT DEATH								
				0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Tuberculosis Respiratory..	3	0	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Tuberculosis other.....	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Syphilitic disease	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection ..	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other infective and parasitic diseases..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
Malignant neoplasm— stomach..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2
Malignant neoplasm— lung & bronchus..	7	0	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..
Malignant neoplasm— breast..	0	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Malignant neoplasm— uterus..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms..	18	11	29	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	12	4
Leukaemia & aleukaemia..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes .....	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Vascular lesions of nervous system..	26	27	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	17	24
Coronary disease-angina ..	24	18	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	20	8
Hypertension with heart disease..	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1
Other heart disease	25	35	60	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	15	33
Other circulatory disease..	3	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7
Influenza	8	6	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4
Pneumonia	4	2	6	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1
Bronchitis	22	20	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	24	9
Other diseases of respiratory system..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Gastritis, enteritis diarrhoea..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nephritis & nephrosis	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Pregnancy, childbirth abortion..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Congenital malformations..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other defined or ill-defined diseases ..	9	22	31	5	..	..	1	3	2	3	10	7
Motor vehicle accidents ..	2	0	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
All other accidents	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Suicide	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Homicide & operations of war..	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL CAUSES	176	181	357	10	1	..	4	6	13	84	121	108

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES IN INDIVIDUAL MONTHS

CAUSE	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Tuberculosis respiratory	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis other	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Syphilitic disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal infections .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other infective and parasitic diseases..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	5
Malignant neoplasm—stomach	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	7
Malignant neoplasm—lung & bronchus.	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
Malignant neoplasm—breast .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	5
Malignant neoplasm—uterus	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Malignant neoplasm—lymphatic neoplasms	2	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	4	29
Leukaemia and aleukaemia .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diabetes .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system...	9	5	4	4	4	2	5	3	4	2	6	5	53
Coronary disease angina	8	2	3	7	3	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	42
Hypertension with heart disease	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	7
Other heart disease	15	6	6	8	4	5	4	2	3	3	2	2	60
Other circulatory diseases	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	3	13
Influenza	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Pneumonia	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6
Bronchitis	13	9	7	2	3	1	3	1	..	1	2	..	42
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, etc. ....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital malformations .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other defined & ill-defined diseases ..	9	3	2	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	..	31
Motor vehicle accidents .....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
All other accidents	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Suicide .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Homicide and operations of war .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL CAUSES—Total	81	41	34	35	21	20	23	19	19	22	19	23	357

CHART I.



PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.
EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES
OF TOTAL DEATHS.

1951.

TABLE IV.

BIRTH, DEATH & INFANTILE MORTALITY
RATES IN THE BOROUGH FROM 1900.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1900 - 04	24.58	20.1	210
1905 - 09	23.01	18.63	193.2
1910 - 14	21.63	17.92	165.48
1915 - 19	16.83	17.75	130.9
1920 - 24	18.56	15.08	114.9
1925 - 29	14.97	14.80	81.1
1930 - 34	13.47	13.78	73.80
1935 - 39	12.94	15.02	54.6
1940 - 44	15.42	16.11	60.57
1945	17.64	15.6	46.70
1946	20.18	15.42	59.49
1947	22.55	15.11	52.63
1948	16.50	14.43	40.87
1949	17.04	14.36	28.79
1950	15.39	13.58	28.73
1951	15.61	15.83	28.41

GRAPH I.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE — STALYBRIDGE (1900-1951)

STALYBRIDGE
—— INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live - births.
ENGLAND AND WALES
--- INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live - births.

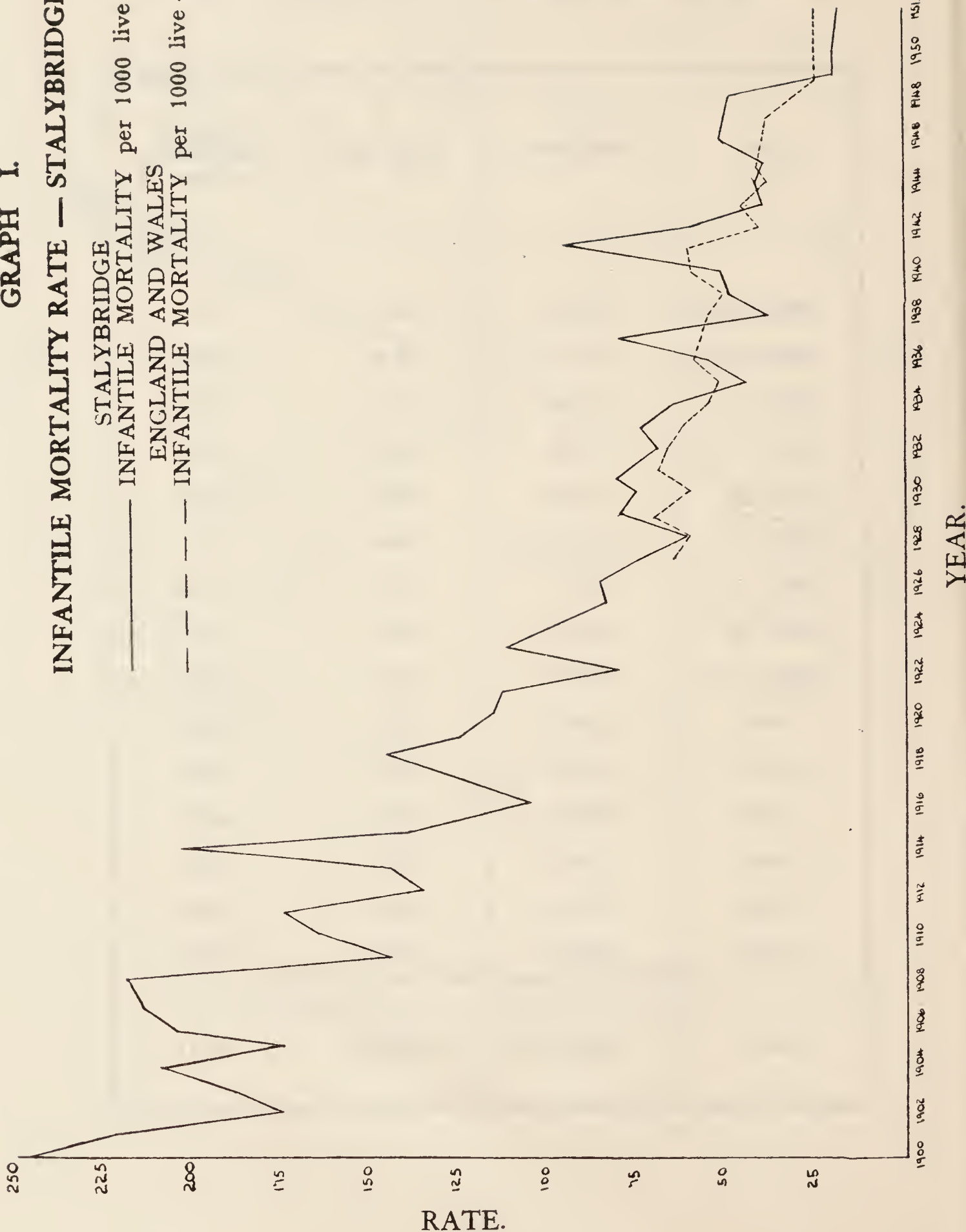


TABLE V.
INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1951.

Caus of Death	AGE (MONTHS)																Total all Ages		Rate 1000 Live Births						
	-1		1—		2—		3—		4—		5—		6—		7—		8—			9—		10—		11—	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
Influeuza.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined or Illdefined Diseases	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Mal- formation	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
																								6	
																								28.41	

Neo Natal Rate 19.86 compared with that for 1950 25.86.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Swabs and samples for examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester. During the year 362 specimens of faeces and 10 throat swabs were examined the results being set out below :—

Sample	Positive	Negative	Total
Faeces	181	181	362
Throat Swabs	—	10	10
Total	181	191	372

I would again like to express my appreciation of the work of the Public Health Laboratory. I have found Dr. Parker and his staff most helpful at all times and their co-operation has greatly assisted this department in any investigation it has made.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

During the year 54 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the methylene blue test and for biological testing for tuberculosis ; in all 92 examinations were carried out of these 10 proved to be unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples were reported to the appropriate authority for action and one case in particular proved to be most difficult and interesting. In this latter case the Committee decided to take action under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, and required the farmer to pasteurise his milk. Direct action was then taken through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and as a result of this coupled with the efforts of the farmer himself the herd involved was cleared of the infection.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following samples of food were obtained in the Borough during the year by the Weights and Measures Department of the Cheshire County Council. Mr. Stacey Hallard, the Chief Inspector reports as follows :—

No. of Samples taken.		Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Reported against.
Bacon	... .. 2	2	—
Butter	... .. 2	2	—
Champagne Perry Bon Bons	... 1	1	—
Cheese	... .. 2	2	—
Cooking Fat	... .. 2	2	—
Dessicated Coconut	... .. 1	1	—
Epsom Salts	... .. 1	1	—
Ground Nutmeg	... .. 1	1	—
Liver Sausage	... .. 1	—	1
Margarine	... .. 2	2	—
Milks	... .. 55	48	7
Pressed Beef	... .. 1	1	—
Savoury Duck	... .. 1	1	—
Sugar	... .. 2	2	—
White Pepper	... .. 1	1	—
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
75		67	8
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

No.	Article	Analysis	Remarks.
1	Milk	4.0% extraneous water	These three samples were taken from a retailer,—one each from a bottle, churn and hand can. The milk in each receptacle was from one supplier. A sample of the retailer's own milk taken at the same time was genuine. The following day a sample from each of two churns in course of delivery from the supplying Dairy Company (in Ashton) to the retailer were subsequently certified to contain 4.7% and 3.7% of extraneous water, respectively. Thus absolving the retailer. Further samples were taken some days later from the farmer (at Mossley) who supplied the Dairy Company and these also contained small amounts of extraneous water. All concerned (except the retailer) were cautioned.
2	"	4.5% "	
3	"	4.2% "	
4	"	12.5% "	Sample taken from a hand can carried by a retailer. Seller was prosecuted. Fined £5 and £5 : 5 : 0d. costs.
5	"	15.7% "	
6	"	28.0% "	
7	"	Naturally deficient in milk fat to the extent of 8.3%	Sample taken from each of two churns in course of delivery from a farmer to a Dairy Company. Fined £5 and £2 : 12 : 6d. costs in each case. Total penalty £15 : 5 : 0d.
8	Liver Sausage	Contained zinc to the extent of 40 parts per million.	One of two appeal to cow samples taken from farmer referred to in No's. 5 and 6. Other sample was genuine.
			Sample purchased from retail butcher. Cause of contamination could not be traced though possibly due to liver resting in a zinc container. Sausage manufacturer cautioned.

WATER SUPPLIES.

22 samples of water and 1 of a water tap washer were taken for bacteriological examination and results were recorded as follows :—

4 samples of the Town's water were found to be satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

12 samples of a small chlorinated supply serving 185 houses in the Millbrook district were found satisfactory whilst 1 sample was unsatisfactory. The appropriate action was taken in the latter case. 1 sample of a supply serving outlying hill cottages was taken and proved to be satisfactory.

The two unsatisfactory samples obtained from a mains supply were investigated and it was eventually concluded that a main pipe had become fractured and allowed contamination through its wall. Repair of the main resulted in satisfactory samples being obtained during a period of observation.

The Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-u-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, Mr. M. T. B. Whitson, reports on the Stalybridge water supplies as follows :—

The quality and quantity of the water have both been satisfactory.
Bacteriological examination of the pipes supplies.

Type of water	Samples taken	Results.
Raw	None	—
Filtered water - taken directly after filtration	12	Quite satisfactory.
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	24	Quite satisfactory.
Chemical Analysis	2	Quite satisfactory.
Plumbo Solvency. Calcium Carbonate added before filtration. 16 samples were taken and the results were all satisfactory.		
No form of contamination has presented itself		
Population supplied from public water mains -		

(a) Direct to Houses—22,544.

(b) By means of stand pipes—NONE.

HYDE GREEN SUPPLY.

The Higher Hyde Green area is still without a piped supply, and the negotiations with the Ministry of Health are proving protracted. Very little progress was made during the year.

TABLE VI.
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Disease Notifications

1951.

DISEASE	All Ages	Nos. notified in age groups									Age un- known	Removed to Hosp	Died in Hosp.	Total deaths in district
		-1	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-				
Scarlet Fever	10	..	4	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	86	5	25	36	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	588	25	162	216	178	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
Pneumonia	14	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	36	1	2	2	20	1	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis—pulmonary	24	..	..	..	..	1	7	6	6	2	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary	8	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Food Poisoning	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	776	33	191	357	231	4	14	10	18	10	6	2	..	6

TABLE VII.
Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases
 1946 - 1951.

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	4	—
Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	—	4
Scarlet Fever	10	24	17	23	8	10
Tuberculosis (all forms)	32	22	18	18	28	20
Measles	588	47	237	91	464	9
Whooping Cough	86	165	95	75	36	167
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	60	10	25	10	17	—
Total	776	268	395	217	557	230

SPECIFIC INFECTIONS.

DIPHTHERIA.

1 case of Diphtheria was notified and removed to the Infectious Disease Hospital but was subsequently discharged without diagnosis being confirmed.

There has only been one confirmed case of Diphtheria in the town since 1947 and there is no doubt that the reason for this is to be found in adequate protection by immunisation.

SCARLET FEVER.

10 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, one of which was removed to hospital to ensure adequate isolation. There were no deaths from this disease during the year and there seems no doubt that there has been a considerable decline in the severity of the symptoms of this disease.

PNEUMONIA.

14 cases were notified during the year whilst deaths classified to this cause numbered 6.

TYPHOID FEVER AND POLIOMYELITIS.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis, or typhoid fever during 1951. The continued absence of infantile paralysis in the Borough is a very gratifying state of affairs which, it is hoped, will continue.

DYSENTERY.

In June of 1951, Dr. A. Wynroe reported that six cases of children with gastro-intestinal symptoms had occurred in his practice, and milk was suggested as the causative factor. The children were all attending St. Paul's Junior School and immediate enquiries were made which revealed that 27 pupils were absent presumably because of diarrhoea and vomiting. A detailed history of the outbreak was obtained from the head teacher and parents of children affected and the evidence seemed to point to Sonne Dysentery as the cause rather than food poisoning. Samples of faeces submitted to the Laboratory confirmed this and every effort was then made to control the spread of the disease. All children who reported sick in school from whatever cause were excluded until declared clear of infection. General Practitioners were informed and asked to co-operate, the Public Health Laboratory were also warned of the outbreak and routine visits were undertaken by the Public Health staff. The closest liaison was maintained between the school and the Health Department, observations of the normal standards of hygiene were impressed on the staff and pupils, and no child was allowed to return until three consecutive negative specimens had been reported by the Laboratory. In all 72 suspected cases were reported in 48 of which the disease was confirmed. The following table shows the date on which symptoms appeared in these 48 cases (the first cases were reported on July 11th) :—

JULY																				
Date of onset of symptom	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
No. of patients	4	10	6	4	7	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
39										9										

From this it will be seen that the cases were mainly confined to the week 7th—14th July and the measures adopted to control the outbreak appeared to be effective.

During the outbreak over 120 visits were made to the homes of the suspected cases, 17 to the school itself and the Laboratory reported on 319 specimens.

TUBERCULOSIS.

24 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 8 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis have been notified—3 people were certified as having died from pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with 4 in 1950. 3 persons died from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 1 in the previous year.

TABLE VIII.

Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on Register
at December, 1950 and December, 1951.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1951	45	46	17	17	62	63
1950	50	39	18	21	68	60

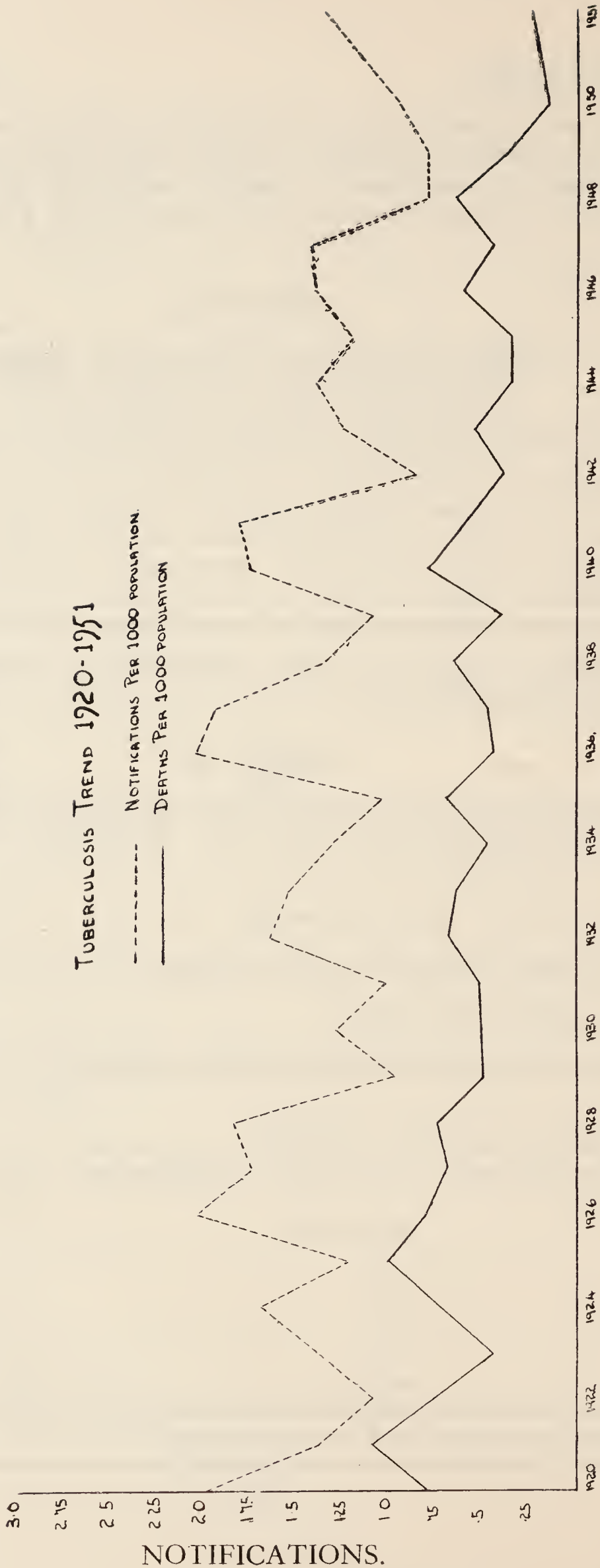
Table IX., indicates the speed of disposal of all patients requiring sanatorium treatment.

TABLE IX.

Transfers into Borough already recd. Sanatorium treatment	4
Case died previous to admission	1
Cases being notified on death certificate	2
Cases notified but quiescent	8
Cases having received treatment before notification ...	6
Case left district before admission	1
Admitted within one month of notification	5
„ „ two months „ „	2
„ „ three „ „ „	2
„ „ six „ „ „	1
„ „ seven „ „ „	1
Total (pulmonary and non-pulmonary)	32

GRAPH II.

TUBERCULOSIS TREND 1920-1951



NOTIFICATIONS.

YEAR.

CANCER.

51 deaths have occurred from cancer, a rate of 2.26 or 14.53% of the total deaths. This is an increase on the 1950 figures.

FOOD POISONING.

6 notifications of food poisoning were received during the year from General Practitioners in the town.

The Headmaster of West Hill Boys' Secondary School reported on 29th June that several members of his staff and also some of the pupils had suffered overnight from symptoms of abdominal pain, diarrhoea, nausea, lassitude and mild collapse. A visit to the school and investigations there suggested that the outbreak was one of food poisoning and that a school dinner eaten on the 28th June was the cause. Uneaten portions of food were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination along with faecal specimens and a heat resistant anaerobe was isolated. This was in all probability the cause of the food poisoning, the vehicle being meat which had been minced, cooked and allowed to cool and then made into a pie the following day.

This outbreak demonstrated that adequate use of a refrigerator had not been made and this would in my opinion have prevented the attack ; also the food to be eaten should have been cooked on the day of consumption and not allowed to cool gradually over twenty-four hours.

HOUSING.

Houses represented under Section 11 (1) of Housing Act, 1936,	
for demolition	2
Houses represented under Section 12 (1) of Housing Act, 1936,	
for closure	1

I am indebted to the Housing Manager, Mr. W. Morrison, for the following figures with which he has supplied me. They refer to the re-housing of families in Corporation Houses, and analyse the reason for removal.

TABLE X.

RE-HOUSING.

Tuberculous cases re-housed	5
Tuberculous cases awaiting re-housing	5
Medical cases (other than T.B.) re-housed	6
Overcrowded families re-housed	18
Total No. of families re-housed	97

TABLE XI.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED.

Families in Lodgings	...	...	...	33
Families Overcrowded	...	...	...	18
Families in Individual Unfit Houses				11
Mixed Families	...	...	...	24
Tuberculosis Cases	...	...	...	5
Medical cases other than T.B.			...	6
Total Re-Housed	...	...	...	97

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1951.



To the Chairman and Members of
the Public Health Committee.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my fifth Annual Report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector's section of the Public Health Department.

A complete survey of the whole of the public houses in the town was carried out and with the co-operation of the Licensing Justices it is hoped that conditions in licensed premises will be considerably improved when the recommendations approved by the Public Health Committee have been implemented.

The whole of the meat inspection at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse in Buckley Street has been carried out by the Stalybridge meat inspectors, no assistance whatever having been given by other local authorities supplied from this slaughterhouse.

1951 was a record year for salvage income. The gross income of £3,787 including £2,626 received from the sale of waste paper. This was achieved in spite of an acute shortage of labour during the spring and summer.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the assistance given by the Additional Sanitary Inspector, staff and employees of the Public Health and Cleansing Departments.

Your obedient servant,

J. NORRIS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

July, 1952.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

3 houses have been represented as unfit for human habitation—
2 demolition, 1 closing order were made.

VISITS.

	1950	1951
Inspection of Houses	2161	2067
„ Drains, closets, etc.	561	562
„ Offensive Accumulations	74	75
„ Farms, Dairies, Milkshops	2	12
„ Factories	74	117
„ Offensive Trades	13	27
„ Food Premises	561	660
Visits to Slaughterhouse	292	416
„ Tip	154	116
„ regarding C.D.A.	41	84
„ Infectious Disease cases	28	134
„ Houses-let-in-Lodgings and Common Lodging Houses	20	15
„ Shops	185	424
Smoke Observations etc	87	57
Milk Samples	84	96
Water Samples	16	23
Ice Cream Samples	29	35
Rodent Control	1812	1465
Interviews	874	960
Miscellaneous	261	399
	<hr/> 7329	<hr/> 7744

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES

LET IN LODGINGS.

There is one registered common lodging house and two houses let in lodgings. Regular visits are made to these premises.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT DEFECTS.

2 prosecutions were taken during the year and abatement orders were granted by the Magistrates in each case.

37 formal and 387 informal notices dealing with 861 defects were served.

1 formal and 65 informal notices requiring the provision of 106 ashbins were served. 379 ashbins were sold by the department as against 595 in 1950. It is still the policy of the Council to serve notice on the owners of property for the renewal of ashbins.

An appeal against the service of notice under Section 75 of the Public Health Act was lodged and after a long hearing the appeal was refused.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

The whole of the meat inspection at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse in Buckley Street was carried out by the Stalybridge Meat Inspectors, no assistance whatever being given by the other authorities served by the Slaughterhouse. As will be seen in the following Table (Table No. I.) the carcase of every animal slaughtered in Stalybridge was inspected, this work took up a very considerable amount of time particularly during the “peak” killing period from August to December.

The importance of meat inspection is stressed when it is observed that 89,682 lbs. of meat and offal (approximately 40 tons) were condemned in a small slaughterhouse covering a population of under 50,000.

TABLE I.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.					
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1777	1339	463	6728	628
Number Inspected.....	1777	1339	463	6728	628
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	2	1	4	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	491	292	12	474	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	27.64	21.96	2.80	7.10	8.27
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	34	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	304	572	2	—	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	17.28	45.26	0.43	—	2.70

The approximate weight of meat and offals condemned at the Buckley Street Slaughterhouse is as follows :—

	1950.	1951.
Tubercular	39922 lbs.	62743 lbs.
Non-tubercular	24814 lbs.	26939 lbs.
	<hr/> 64736 lbs. <hr/>	<hr/> 89682 lbs. <hr/>

Details of meat and offals condemned are as follows :

	1950.	1951.
Whole carcase	24	55
Part carcase	70	98
Heads and Tongues	332	488
Lungs	908	1236
Diaphragms	250	391
Hearts	122	152
Livers	1261	1507
Part Livers	532	549
Stomachs	97	137
Mesenteries and Intestines	262	315
Spleens	169	238
Kidneys	61	81
Plucks	174	192
Tails	6	7
Udders	213	204
Ribs	1	—
Testicles and Scrotal Fat	4	—

In addition, the following has been condemned :—

116 tins Ham	22 lbs. Ham
581 „ Vegetables	1/2 „ Coffee
327 „ Milk	8 1/2 „ Bacon
130 „ Soup	7 „ Sausages
102 „ Fish	5 1/2 „ Tea
507 „ Fruit	15 „ Tripe
160 „ Meat	120 1/2 „ Coconut
22 „ Marmalade	5 „ Figs
1 „ Jam	6 „ Oat Meal
9 „ Puddings	1 1/2 cwts. Pigs Feet
4 „ Chicken	22 Pkts. Jellies
48 „ Strained	1996 Boxes Cheese
	109 Fish Cakes
	6 Savoury Rolls
	3 Cherry Cakes
	4 Cakes
27 „ Sausages	
1 bot. Gravy Browning	
1 „ Salad Cream	
184 lbs. Flour	

FOOD PREMISES.

660 visits were made to food premises during the year as against 561 in 1950. The following is a list of visits made to different types of food premises during the year, compared with 1950.

	1950.	1951.
Butchers Shops	101	97
Bakehouses	101	106
Cafes and Canteens	55	31
Fried Fish Shops	61	27
Fishmongers' Shops	11	9
Ice Cream Manufacturing and Storage	121	104
Other food premises	111	286

During the year Codes of Practice based on the Model Bye-Laws for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food etc., were compiled and supplied to all proprietors of food shops within the Borough. In addition cards were printed requesting persons visiting food shops not to handle foodstuffs or permit dogs to enter food shops. These cards were exhibited in a very big percentage of food shops.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

During the year a survey of the conditions in the public houses within the Borough was carried out. The object of the survey was to ascertain :—

- (1) Hygienic condition of the premises.
- (2) Adequacy of the sanitary accommodation.
- (3) Positioning of the sanitary accommodation.
- (4) Facilities for glass-washing including the provision of hot water and the use of detergents or sterilising agents.
- (5) Condition of cellars.
- (6) Condition of beer pumps and the type and condition of the beer pipes.
- (7) Number of premises possessing catering licences.

At the same time the opportunity was taken of sketching the layout of the sanitary accommodation at each public house.

A detailed report of the conditions found was presented to the Public Health Committee and as a result of the report the following recommendations were made with the object of bringing the premises up to a reasonable standard :—

Bar.

- (1) There should be adequate ventilation.
- (2) A sink supplied with hot and cold water should be fitted in each bar. Gas or electric water heaters should be fitted over the sink or alternatively if the hot water is supplied from a back boiler, the cylinder to the hot water supply should be fitted with an immersion heater.
- (3) In all new premises or premises in which new sinks are to be provided the 'two-sink' principle (as outlined in our Code of Practice based on the Model Bye-Laws etc.), should be adopted
- (4) An approved sterilising agent, preferably of the Quaternary Ammonium Compound group should be used.
- (5) Overspilled beer should be kept to a minimum. If the overspilled beer is re-used it should be kept in properly covered buckets until sieved and re-barrelled or alternatively an auto-vac should be fitted.
- (6) Lead beer pipes should not be used and any existing pipes should be taken out.
- (7) Domestic washing up and vegetable preparation should not be carried out in the bar sink. Separate provision should be made in the publican's quarters for this domestic duty.

Sanitary Accommodation.

- (8) There should be adequate and separate sanitary accommodation for each sex. The sanitary accommodation provided for the publican and his family should be separate and distinct from that used by the customers.
- (9) The approach to the sanitary accommodation should not be through the publican's domestic premises.
- (10) The conveniences and approach should be adequately lighted.
- (11) Where internal conveniences are provided the approach should be through a properly ventilated intervening space.
- (12) Automatic flushing arrangements should be provided to all urinals.
- (13) The sanitary accommodation should be well maintained.

Cellars.

- (14) Cellars, which are a very important part of a public house, should be kept in a good state of repair.
- (15) All sinks should be adequately trapped. Where the sink drainage discharges into the cellar it should do so over a properly trapped gully, properly connected to the existing drainage.

It is understood that the powers granted to local authorities under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, (including the Model Bye-Laws for Handling of Food etc.) are limited and there would appear to be no power for the local authority to enforce a number of the recommendations outlined previously. With this in mind the co-operation of the Clerk to the Licensing Justices is being sought.

It is pleasing to record the whole-hearted assistance given by the publicans during the carrying out of the survey.

ICE CREAM.

Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream—1

Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream—58

Distribution of ice cream within the Borough continues to be very satisfactory, only closed motor vans specially constructed and equipped with hot and cold water are used.

The results of samples of ice cream during 1951 show a big improvement on the previous year and it will be noted that all samples of ice cream manufactured within the Borough were Grade 1.

30 Methylene Blue samples were taken during the year, the results were graded as follows :—

		Manufactured			
		In Borough		Outside Borough	
		1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
Grade 1	... ..	2	7	14	20
„ 2	... ..	3	—	2	1
„ 3	... ..	1	—	3	1
„ 4	... ..	—	—	1	1

MILK SAMPLES.

Details of samples taken during the year and comparisons with 1946 to 1951 are noted below.

<u>Methylene Blue</u>	Producers in Borough.		Producers outside Borough.	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
1946	17	—	6	—
1947	19	1	8	1
1948	27	—	5	—
1949	31	3	13	6
1950	23	7	17	4
1951	26	4	23	1

B. Tuberculosis.

1946	17	—	7	—
1947	15	1	9	—
1948	21	—	4	—
1949	25	3	16	—
1950	24	2	19	1
1951	23	4	10	1

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND
STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK)
REGULATIONS, 1949.

The following licences were issued under the above Regulations during the year.

SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES.

Pasteurised	5
Sterilised	5
Tuberculin Tested	5

DEALERS' LICENCES.

Pasteurised	14
Sterilised	100
Tuberculin Tested	15

MILK DISTRIBUTORS. 161

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Out of the 40 observations taken of chimneys within the Borough during the year only 2 exceeded the time limit allowed for black smoke.

Considerable inconvenience has been caused to inhabitants of one section of the Borough by the excessive emission of black smoke from a chimney of a factory just outside the boundary. The management of the firm in question were interviewed by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Town Clerk and myself and at the present time automatic stokers are being fitted to the whole range of boilers.

RODENT CONTROL.

On the 31st March, 1950, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation.

During the year the Rodent Operator made 1259 visits and assisted employees of the Borough Surveyor's Department in carrying out two sewer treatments. The total number of visits made to premises in connection with rodent control by all members of the Public Health Department staff was 1465.

146 new infestations were reported and successfully dealt with as compared with 77 in 1950.

25 Annual contracts were in force at the end of the year and the total income received from contracts amounted to £121.

Details of the work carried out in the Borough as detailed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries official form as follows :—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri-cultural	All other (including Business & Industrial)	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	14	7160	28	1305	8507
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	(a) —	63	3	39	105
	(b) 14	30	3	37	84
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	Major —	—	—	2	2
	Minor 5	11	2	17	35
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	6	4	—	27	37
V. Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	11	15	2	46	74
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4:—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing).....	—	4	—	1	5
Total.....	—	4	—	1	5
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Sect. 4	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES.

Note 1. A property means a property separately entered in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2. Council houses should be included under Dwellinghouses. Premises used by Local Authority for purposes of trade should be included under Business or Industrial Premises. Sewers should not be included.

Only properties devoted to agricultural or horticultural production should be included under Agricultural Properties. Combined dwelling and business premises where occupied by the same person should be included under Business Premises otherwise they should be entered separately.

Note 3. II., III., IV. and V. in each case relate to the number of properties inspected as defined in Note I. and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatments at each property.

DISINFECTION.

15 houses were fumigated. 12 beds, 62 blankets, 29 pillows and bolsters and 34 other articles were disinfected.

WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS.

The Council have continued to make a grant of £8 or half the cost of conversion whichever is the lower, to owners of property wishing to convert waste water closets. 39 applications for grant were received during the year making a total of 151 since the scheme was commenced in 1947.

DISINFESTATION.

Insecticide containing D.D.T. is used for disinfestation and 21 houses involving 72 rooms have been treated by this method.

5 vans of furniture were disinfested with H.C.N. at the request of the Housing Department.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The reconstruction of the sewer in Grosvenor Street from Albert Square to Park Street was completed. The original sewer was of rough stonework and the new sewer is of glazed earthenware pipes.

11 drains, 45 W.W.C's, 8 fresh W.C's and 23 waste water gullies have been opened by Corporation employees during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

223 visits to bakehouses and other factories have been made during the year as against 175 in 1950. 4 informal notices have been served and complied with.

TABLE III.
INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Re- gister	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	
Factories without Mechanical Power	40	3	—	—
Factories with Mechanical Power ..	189	322	4	—
Other Premises under the Act (in- cluding works of building and en- gineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
	229	325	4	—

2.—Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilating (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .	1	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	10	9	4	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
	12	10	4	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

2 buildings are now used for tripe boiling and 2 as Marine Stores for the business of rag and bone dealing. The premises are visited regularly.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

During the year a small outbreak of swine fever was confirmed at a pig sty within the Borough. One Pig was infected and the remainder of the pigs were sent in to the slaughterhouse.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

COLLECTION.

	1950		1951	
Ashbins emptied	296,726		309,374	
Loads of refuse removed	4,448		4,710	
	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.
Average weight per load	2	1 1/4	1	19 1/2
Approx. weight of refuse removed	9,174 tons.		9,302 tons.	

DISPOSAL.

The whole of the household refuse collected was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Brushes Tip. 1,112 loads of covering material were used.

From March to September there was a continuous drift of labour from the Cleansing Department and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the service was continued. A considerable amount of overtime had to be worked during the summer months and the co-operation of a number of long service employees during this difficult period was very much appreciated. From September onwards the labour position became much more satisfactory and this position continued for the remainder of the year.

During the year an order was brought into being prohibiting the galvanising of dustbins used in refuse collection. Dustbins purchased for use in Stalybridge are either painted or rust-proofed. Owing to the considerable shorter life of this type of bin a considerable amount of steel must be wasted.

SALVAGE.

Owing chiefly to increased prices received for the sale of waste paper the salvage income figure was by far the highest ever received. The trend of salvage tonnage and income since 1940 is shown on the graph on the following page.

<u>1950.</u>	Weight		Income
	T	C	£.
Paper	190	1	1154
Kitchen Waste	414	2	1188
Metal	19	13	77
Bottles	2	3	7
Textiles		14	15
Sundries	3	9	24
	630	2	£2465

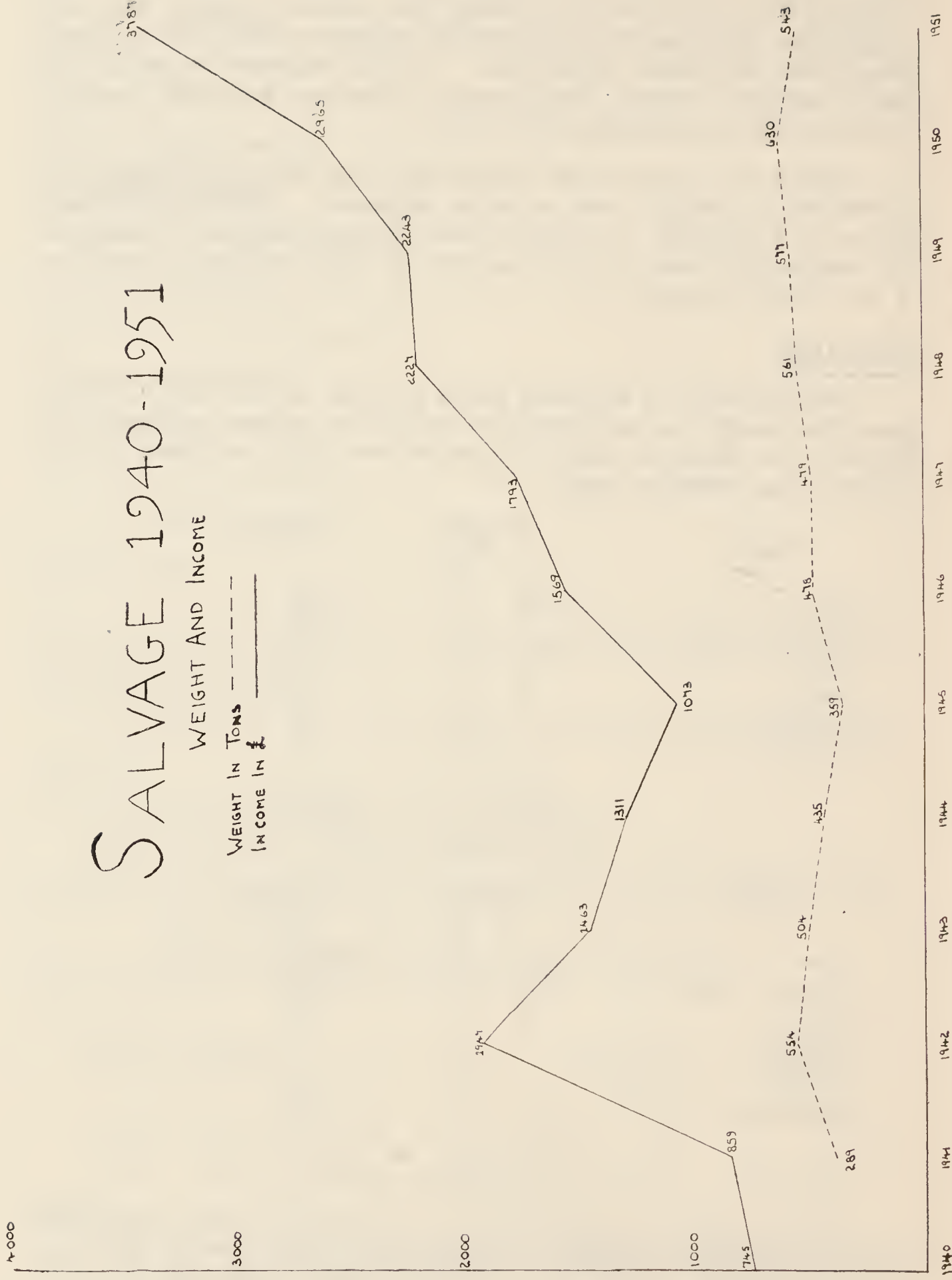
<u>1951.</u>	Weight		Income
	T.	C.	£.
Paper	184	18	2626
Kitchen Waste	340	11	1055
Metal	16	7	59
Bottles		—	—
Textiles		16	21
Sundries		7	26
	542	19	£3787

Kitchen waste is collected from 420 communal kitchen waste bins the 177 individual household containers were withdrawn on the 13th April owing to the difficulty in emptying these containers owing to shortage of labour.

SALVAGE 1940-1951

WEIGHT AND INCOME

WEIGHT IN TONS - - - - -
INCOME IN £ - - - - -



SUPPLEMENT.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

**STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD
HEALTH DIVISION**

**REPORT OF THE
CLERK TO THE DIVISIONAL
HEALTH COMMITTEE
AND
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1951**

Divisional Health Office,
99 Grosvenor Street,
STALYBRIDGE.

24th March, 1952.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have pleasure in presenting our third Annual Report on those services administered by the Divisional Health Committee under the Second Schedule of the Cheshire County Council Scheme of Divisional Health Administration.

It is three and a half years since the National Health Service Act came into operation and there are signs that the demand on those services which have been the most developed is settling down. The requests for ambulances for example appear to be reaching a peak, and the demand for domestic helps though increasing, is doing so to a degree which is less marked than in the first two years. It is interesting to note that in this area the majority of cases requiring home helps are chronic sick and old age pensioners—a fact which reflects on the cost of the service. Health Education is at present mainly conducted by the Health Visitors at the clinics and in the home and in this field it is felt there may be room for further expansion and effort ; there is no doubt that much illness and distress can be avoided by a community which is fully aware of the dangers to health and the measures to prevent them.

The sudden and unexpected death of the Chairman in May came as a great shock to every member of the Committee and staff. He has been missed by us all and his passing deprived the Committee of a most respected and conscientious member.

In conclusion may we express our gratitude to the members of the Committee for their courtesy and wise counsel and to the members of the staff for their willing assistance and support throughout the year.

We remain, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

P. W. MUSTHER - Clerk to Committee.

T. HOLME - Divisional Medical
Officer.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman.

5th July, 1950 - June, 1951 - Councillor W. COOKE (Deceased).
July, 1951 - Dec., 1951 - Councillor Mrs. L. M. GILLOTT.

Deputy Chairman.

5th July, 1950 - June, 1951 - Councillor Mrs. L. M. GILLOTT.
July, 1951 - Dec., 1951 - Councillor N. T. ASHTON.

Committee.

Representing the Local Health Authority.

Chairman of the County Health Committee

Councillor G. Astbury, J.P. (ex-officio)

Deputy Chairman of the County Health Committee

Councillor Dr. W. N. Leak. (ex-officio)

Councillor J. H. I. Radcliffe, J.P.

Councillor A. Bown.

Councillor J. Thornton.

Councillor J. Wright.

Representing Dukinfield M.B.

Councillor W. Andrew.

Councillor N. T. Ashton.

Councillor W. Cooke. (died May, 1951)

Councillor G. Fieldhouse. (from June, 1951)

Councillor G. Hinchliffe.

Councillor A. Hitchen.

Councillor Dr. N. W. R. Lucas.

Representing Stalybridge M.B.

Alderman A. Allen.

Alderman J. Porter, J.P.

Councillor F. Buckley.

Councillor Mrs. L. M. Gillott.

Councillor Mrs. E. Grundy, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. A. Slack.

Councillor Dr. A. Wynroe, J.P.

Co-opted Members.

Dr. J. Macfie (Cheshire County Local Medical Committee).

J. Clegg, Esq., M.B.E., (Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital
Management Committee).

Alderman G. Saxon, O.B.E., J.P.,

(Dukinfield and Stalybridge Divisional (Education) Executive).

Mrs. E. A. High.

Mrs. M. Wynroe.

} (Cheshire County Nursing Association).

Mrs. J. Ashton.

Councillor Mrs. M. Storrs.

Mrs. N. Sykes.

} (Co-opted by Divisional
Health Committee).

STAFF.

Divisional Health Office, 99 Grosvenor Street, Stalybridge.

Clerk to Committee	- Philip W. Musther, F.C.I.S.
Divisional Medical Officer	- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant County Medical Officer	- Ena M. Cant, M.B., Ch.B.
Chief Clerk	- A. Clough.
Clerical Assistants	- J. T. Petrie, (H.M. Forces 22/6/50). Misses J. Norton, D. Ollerenshaw, M. Thorpe, K. Walton.
Ambulance Supervisor, Stalybridge	- J. Roebuck.
Health Visitors (Stalybridge)	- Miss S. A. Watson, Miss B. Sherratt, Miss I. Diamond (resigned 28/7/51), Miss D. P. Flint (appointed 4/6/51).
(Dukinfield)	- Miss W. Grimstone, Mrs. A. E. Marten, (resigned September, 1951), Miss I. Asquith, (appointed 3/9/51).
District Nurses (Stalybridge)	- Mrs. N. Nobles, Miss E. Garside, Mrs. E. H. Slater.
(Dukinfield)	- Miss M. Stratton, Miss E. Ambler.
School Nurses (Stalybridge)	- Mrs. E. Pennington.
(Dukinfield)	- Mrs. E. M. Thomas.
Midwives (Stalybridge)	- Miss N. Robinson, Mrs. F. Dent, Miss M. Regan.
(Dukinfield)	- Miss A. Lees.
Authorised Officer	- J. Thompson.
Physiotherapist	- Mrs. C. Cooke.
Dental Surgeons	- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D., part- time basis, Mr. E. S. Poulter, L.D.S., part-time basis.

Specialists

Ophthalmic Surgeon	- W. E. Lawson, M.B., Ch.B. O Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	- J. L. Mangan, F.R.C.S.
Gynaecologist, Stalybridge	- W. E. C. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
Paediatrician	- J. D. Allan, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Tuberculous Physician	- E. Ratner, M.D., D.P.H.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	- E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.
General Practitioners attending Welfare Centre, Dukinfield, on a sessional basis	- N. W. R. Lucas, M.B., Ch.B. J. Macfie, M.B., Ch.B. J. R. Wardley, M.D. (from Nov., 50).

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows :—

Dukinfield - 212 Astley Street.

Stalybridge - Mechanics' Institute.

- Wesleyan Methodist School, Millbrook

Sessions are held as follows :—

212 Astley Street - Wednesday mornings and afternoons
and Thursday afternoons.

Millbrook - Alternate Monday afternoons.

Mechanics' Institute - Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The policy of redecorating the Institute in stages was continued and during the year three further rooms were painted. When the Minor Ailment Clinic, Hall and Nurses' Room have been dealt with in 1952, the Clinic will have been redecorated throughout over a period of three years.

MILLBROOK.

In July the Committee considered a revised plan for the new Welfare Centre in the Millbrook area. The plan as submitted by the County Architect, the estimated cost of which amounted to £5,000, was approved with the proviso that adequate heating arrangements should be installed. We think there is no doubt that a Clinic in the Millbrook area is essential ; the existing facilities are far from satisfactory and the gradually increasing population in this area requires more spacious and up-to-date premises for Child Welfare work.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

We would like once again to express our thanks to the Voluntary Workers who have materially assisted the Health Visitors at the Clinics in Stalybridge and Dukinfield during the year. It would indeed be difficult to conduct these clinics without their valuable assistance.

GENERAL.

From the following table, it will be seen that in 1951 there were more births in the Division, a greater number of attendances at the Child Welfare Centres and that there was a considerable increase in the number of visits made by the Health Visitors in the area. Altogether the Nurses paid almost 6,000 more visits this year than last and when it is realised that on the average each Nurse paid 3,783 visits in addition to her work at Clinic, Welfare sessions and Immunisation sessions, it will be appreciated how exacting and valuable her work is.

The increase in births was related to the Dukinfield area where, it is interesting to note, the number of domiciliary confinements increased by 25, while at the same time there was a small reduction in the number of those who had their baby in hospital. The reverse was true of Stalybridge where domiciliary confinements dropped by 27 and hospital confinements increased by 17. The reason for this swing in the two boroughs is not easily found. Many factors come into play, such as the attitude towards home confinement of the patient and her general practitioner, housing conditions, the number of women having their first baby, and the presence of complications. The priorities for hospital admission are (a) first confinement (b) complicated confinement, and (c) social conditions. In the latter case a certificate is required from the Medical Officer of Health and during the year 18 certificates were forwarded to the Consultant Obstetrician and in each case admission was arranged.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

	1951	1950
Total births in the Division - Livebirths	650	630
Stillbirths	22	16
Total No. transfers into the Division	94	114
„ „ of Welfare Sessions held	257	343
„ „ children attending for 1st time 0 - 1 yr.	490	427
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1 - 5 yrs.	84	86
„ „ of attendances 0 - 1 yr.	7667	7344
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1 - 5 yrs.	2955	3609
„ „ „ Medical Exams. made by Medical Officer.		2561
„ „ „ visits to new births	756	728
„ „ „ secondary visits	13603	11416
„ „ „ other visits	4659	1108

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement :—

TABLE A.

	Dukinfield		Stalybridge	
	Live	Still	Live	Still
Lake Hospital	156	5	192	9
Other Maternity Homes	57	2	32	—
Domiciliary confinement	108	1	125	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	301	8	349	14

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

	1951	1950
No. of sessions held	25	24
No. of new cases	41	48
No. of attendances	248	241
No. of patients on whom Rh. factor was investigated	40	—
No. of patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed	37	—

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

No. of sessions held	11	12
No. of new cases	26	42
No. of attendances	36	52

SPECIALIST CLINICS.

OPHTHALMIC (under 5 years).

No. of sessions held	59	—
New cases	10	24
Total attendances	64	56
New spectacles provided	—	3

PAEDIATRIC (under 5 years).

No. of sessions held	6	—
New cases	7	22
Total attendances	26	35

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT (under 5 years).

No. of sessions held	9	—
New cases	4	3
Total attendances	4	3

PHYSIOTHERAPY (under 5 years).

Total attendances for interview by Orthopædic Surgeon	285	280
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's clinic ...	620	658
Total attendances for U.V.L. treatment	2686	2651

DENTAL TREATMENT

The number of ante-natal and post-natal mothers attending for treatment continues to be very low indeed and only one case was treated during the year. It is felt that some patients are attending their own practitioners for treatment although evidence on this is not easily obtained. The number of new cases under 5 years of age has dropped slightly but a larger number of attendances was recorded. The dental examinations and treatment are still carried out by two dental surgeons who are engaged part time in the area.

	1951	1950
Ante-natal patients - new cases	—	2
" " - attendances	—	4
Post-natal patients - new cases	1	1
" " - attendances	1	1
Children under 5 years - new cases	17	32
" " - attendances	160	32

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one day nursery in the Division at Dewsnap Lane, Dukinfield, where there is accommodation for 40 children. Admission to the nursery is according to a list of priorities, children of unmarried mothers and children of widows having the highest priority. Preference is given to mothers in these classes who are working and the mothers of 35 of the children in the nursery are in employment.

The fabric of the building requires constant attention and barely a month passes without repairs of various degree being necessary. The state of the internal decoration deteriorated very rapidly during 1951 and we would point out to the Committee that although the interior has been painted twice in two years, its' present condition is such that it will be necessary to carry out further decoration early in the next financial year. Work of a major nature undertaken during 1951 included the completion of the extension, the improvements in the kitchen and the relaying of the bathroom floor. Externally the path was relayed as was the flagged playground to the south of the Nursery. The extensions are a great improvement and have provided the extra storage accommodation, enlargement of kitchen and adequate staff room which were urgently needed.

The County Treasurer during the year produced figures to show that the cost of running Dewsnap Lane Nursery was 9/6¾d. a child a day.

The health of the children was good during the year and there were no outbreaks or epidemics to report ; the average attendance per day was 36 as opposed to 33 in 1950.

	1951	1950
Total attendances 0 - 2 yrs.	2954	2740
2 - 5 yrs.	5965	5683
Average attendance per child for		
12 months (in days)		
0 - 2 yrs.	123	} 209
2 - 5 yrs.	264	
Average attendance per day	36	33
New cases admitted	12	16
Waiting list as at 31/12/51	32	37
No. of mothers in employment	35	39
No of medical examinations carried out ...	391	283
No. of children receiving sunlight treatment	10	5
No. of children attending specialist clinics...	—	3

FACTORY NURSERIES.

The supervision of the following factory nurseries is the responsibility of the Cheshire County Council and your Medical Officer visits them at frequent intervals :—

Staley and Millbrook Ltd.

Victor Mill Ltd.

Robert Byrom (Stalybridge) Ltd.

The children at the Victor Mill Day Nursery are examined as a routine every three months, the other nurseries employing private practitioners for this work.

MIDWIFERY.

Under the County Scheme the Divisional Committee is responsible for housing of midwives and in July agreed to the suggestion that the site for a midwife's house in St. George's Street, Stalybridge, be abandoned and one on the adjoining Hague steps site purchased in its place.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

It has been the practice to carry out vaccinations and immunisations at the School Clinic, Dukinfield, and in Stalybridge at the Mechanics' Institute. During the year the difference between the Stalybridge and Dukinfield figures became marked and it was felt that this in part may have been due to the fact that babies were immunised at a clinic which was not held at the Welfare Centre to which the mothers normally came. In view of this it was decided to conduct the immunisation clinics at the Astley Street Welfare Centre and there is no doubt that since the changeover took place, there has been a much more satisfactory response in the Dukinfield area. We are pleased to report that the figures for 1951 both for vaccination and immunisation, show an advance over those for the previous year. The number of vaccinations increased from 223 to 350 and the percentage immunised from 51% to 58%. It is interesting to note that the number of children immunised by their own doctors fell whilst those immunised at the clinics increased considerably.

TABLE B. VACCINATIONS — 1951.

Age at 31/12/51 Born in year ...	—1 1951	1 1950	1 — 4 1949-47	5 — 14 1946-37	15 — over Before 1936	Total
Vaccinated	100	97	37	35	30	299
Re-vaccinated ...	13	5	—	6	30	51

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

1937 — 1951.

The following table shows the total number of children under the age of 15 years protected against diphtheria and the percentage of the total child population protected.

TABLE C.

Age at 31 / 12 / 51 Born in year	under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5—9 1942- 1946	10—14 1937- 1941	Total under 15
Immunised	12	228	283	474	457	1794	1720	4968
Estimated mid year child pop'ltn. 1951.	3517					5460		8977
% immunised	41.34					64.36		55.34

Total No. of children immunised by general practitioners at their own surgeries during 1951	145
Total No. of children immunised at Clinics during 1951 ...	327
	<hr/> 472 <hr/>

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The ambulance service in the Division continues to give every facility in the Stalybridge and Tintwistle areas and also provides a service for Glossop at night. The increase in mileage and patients carried was not so evident this year as in 1950 and it would appear that the demand for ambulance transport is reaching a peak. During the year the Committee expressed concern over the possible abuse of this service and the press gave us some publicity in an attempt to cut down this abuse to a minimum.

Essential repairs and maintenance were carried out on the vehicles during 1951 and in October the Committee resolved to sell the Civil Defence reserve ambulance which was considered to be beyond repair. This ambulance has not yet been replaced.

At the Depot itself the extension to provide lavatory accommodation and a storeroom was completed and the mess room was painted during the autumn months. The Committee considered and approved the sites suggested for housing ambulances in time of war.

In June the Committee considered and approved the Standing Orders for Ambulance Depots as prepared by the County Medical Officer and amended to cover the local conditions and arrangements.

The establishment of ambulances, cars and staff in the Division during the year was as follows :—

- Vehicles - 3 Ambulances.
- 1 Sitting Case Car.
- Staff - 1 Supervisor.
- 2 Attendants.
- 6 Drivers.
- 1 Sitting Case Car Driver.

TABLE D. STALYBRIDGE.

	(1) No. of vehicles	(2) Total No. Journeys	(3) Total No. Patients carried	(4) No. of Accident and Emergency Journeys inc. in col. 3.	(5) Total Mileage
Directly Amb.	3	* (123)3867	* (123)6025	* (23)127	* (2344)30250
Provided Cars	1	903	1365	—	10625
Taxis	2	2	2	—	78

DUKINFIELD.

Directly Amb.	..	2040	3937	398	14758
Provided Cars	..	302	362	39	3483

* Passengers not included in total picked up outside the administrative County other than same day returning out-patients.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

The main work in this section of the National Health Service Act has again been concerned with the provision of nursing equipment on loan to patients who are being nursed at home, and to the problem of those patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

The demand for nursing equipment was not so great during 1951 as in 1950. There is no doubt that this service is materially assisting in the home nursing of patients who might otherwise have to be taken to hospital and it may be that along with the help of the District Nurses and co-operation of the General Practitioners, a great saving of hospital beds could be brought about.

The liaison between the Health Visitors, Tuberculosis Officer and the Divisional Health Office has continued throughout the year. The Health Visitors were requested on numerous occasions to visit patients with a view to ascertaining whether such patients would accept sanatorium accommodation and further ascertaining what method could be best used for their conveyance thereto. Further special visits were made at the request of the Tuberculosis Officer to induce the patient to attend for special treatment and to enquire into the non-attendance of patients and contacts.

The Health Visitors visited Tuberculosis patients at least every three months and altogether they paid 846 visits. We would like to say here that our relations with the Tuberculosis Officer continue to be very good indeed and the liaison between the two departments is excellent—an absolute necessity in work of this kind. A meeting to be attended by the medical and nursing staff has been arranged to take place early in 1952 at the Dispensary in Ashton-under-Lyne when it is hoped to discuss problems of prevention and even closer co-operation.

Housing accommodation was provided by Stalybridge M.B. and Dukinfield M.B. in 6 cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
On Register at 1/1/51.	96	70	30	47	243
Notified during 1951.	25	16	7	5	53

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Age	M	F	M	F	Total
0 - 1 years	—	—	1	—	1
1 - 5 „	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 15 „	—	—	—	1	1
15 - 45 „	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 65 „	4	1	—	2	7
65 & over	4	—	—	—	4

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the stores based at the Ambulance Depot, King Street, Stalybridge, and at the office of the Duly Authorised Officer, Russell Street, Dukinfield.

Bed cradles	3	Bed pans	32
Air rings	25	Mackintosh sheets	20
Back rests	25	Feeding cups	1
Urinals	13	Water bed	1
Wheel chairs	8	Air bed	1
Crutches	3 prs.	Commode	1
Bidet	1		

A total sum of £9 : 4 : od., has been received in rentals for this equipment.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

A sum of £125 was granted by the County Health Committee to be used in the financial assistance of persons requiring Convalescent Home treatment within the Division. Arrangements are still in operation with the two Convalescent Homes at Southport and St. Annes-on-Sea but subsequent to requests for special homes further arrangements were made with a Convalescent Home at West Kirby accepting school children and another at Saxmundham receiving epileptics. 17 patients have been admitted in this way—8 adult females, 8 adult males and 1 female school child. 6 of the patients paid the whole cost of treatment, 11 received financial assistance. In 3 cases the Committee considered applications for reduction of the assessment on the grounds of hardship and reductions were made in 2 cases.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

It had been felt for some time that occupational therapy should be provided in the Division and when a request for these facilities was received from the Manchester Royal Infirmary such a scheme was instituted. The local Blind Society were kind enough to offer the services of their visitors on a strictly limited basis to help train the patients in handicrafts. Three patients—two tuberculous and one rheumatoid arthritis—are so far employed on basket making and leather work. The tools are provided by this Committee and are loaned to the patient, the materials being ordered through the Department and re-sold to the patient at cost price payment being made by instalments. This scheme has the added advantage in that a reduction of 12½% is granted to the Department by the wholesalers. So far no difficulty has been experienced by the patients in disposing of the articles made.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The work of the Domestic Help Service continues to increase but it would seem that with the number of domestic helps engaged a peak has now been reached in the number of cases which can be attended. The establishment of the service has remained at 8 full-time and 10 part-time domestic helps and at the end of the year the whole of the staff were engaged in a temporary capacity.

No. of Cases attended by Domestic Helps.

(a) Maternity	... ..	14
(b) Sick and Nursing Mothers	...	9
(c) General Sickness	... ..	20
(d) Aged and chronic sick	... ..	107
		<hr/>
		150
		<hr/>

Whilst the total number of cases may appear to be relatively low, it is significant that 20,568 hours have been worked and on an average no less than 65 cases were attended each week ; this of course is due entirely to long-term continuation cases and it is of interest to note that 71.33% of the total cases were chronically ill or aged persons—an increase of 12.73% over last year's figure.

REPORT OF THE DULY AUTHORISED
OFFICER, Mr. J. THOMPSON,
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT
WITHIN THE AREA OF THE
STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD
HEALTH DIVISION DURING THE
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1951.

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

	Male	Female
Cases dealt with under Sec. 20 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. admitted to hospital as cases of urgency on the order of the authorised officer.	5	2
Cases dealt with under Sec. 21 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. admitted on the order of a magistrate for observation for 14 days.	3	4
Cases dealt with under Sec. 16 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. certified as being of unsound mind.	8	5
Cases dealt with under Sec. 22 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. patient left in care of relatives by magistrate after notification of case by authorised officer.	1	—
Cases dealt with under Sec. 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930, i.e. admitted to hospital as voluntary patients.	2	2

In addition to the above the following cases were dealt with by the authorised officer under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts :—

3 male and 4 female cases were reported to the Authorised Officer as being suspected cases of unsound mind but on investigation were found to be suffering from senility and their admission to chronic sick wards of hospitals was arranged.

4 male and 8 female patients were treated at clinics as out-patients during the year thus obviating the necessity for their admission to hospital.

1 male and 1 female case were reported to magistrates by the Authorised Officer but after investigating the cases the magistrates decided to dismiss the information without taking further action.

1 male and 3 female cases were reported to the Authorised Officer but after investigation were found to be not of unsound mind and no further action was taken.

2 female cases, while awaiting admission to hospital, recovered from their mental illness and their names were withdrawn from waiting list.

1 female case, while awaiting admission to hospital sustained an accident in her home and was admitted to the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne as a casualty and her name withdrawn from waiting list.

2. Twenty-one visits were made to the homes of persons in mental defective colonies in order that reports on home circumstances of such patients could be given to the County Medical Officer of Health.
3. Twenty-four admissions to chronic sick wards were arranged for various general practitioners in the area.
4. Arrangements were made for the admission of 9 cases to Part III. accommodation on behalf of the County Welfare Officer.
5. Collections have been made on behalf of the Divisional Medical Officer in cases where domestic help has been allowed and difficulty experienced in obtaining payments for services rendered.
6. Arrangements have been made in five cases for care of patients' property on their admission to hospital.
7. After care visits have been made to seventeen male mentally deficient patients in the area at regular intervals throughout the year.

8. Domiciliary supervision visits have been made to seventeen male mentally deficient patients in the area at regular intervals throughout the year.
9. One case was admitted to a Mental Deficiency Institution after being brought before the Court and an order being made by such Court for patient's detention.
10. One case was referred to the Divisional Medical Officer for the provision of domestic help.
11. Ninety-two items of nursing equipment have been issued from store during the year as detailed elsewhere in the report of the Divisional Medical Officer.
12. General—In the field of mental health greater use now appears to be made of clinics for diagnosis and treatment of patients. During the year three new clinics have been opened and a consulting psychiatrist attends such clinics at very frequent intervals for examination and treatment of patients.

The position regarding provision of beds for both mental patients and chronically sick patients has deteriorated during the year until now it is only possible to obtain accommodation in hospital with the greatest difficulty for such patients.

WHITTAKERS LTD., PRINTERS, STALYBRIDGE.
